

BULB CULTURE, INDOORS AND OUT--EMPIRE RED RASPBERRY

Never put fresh manure in the soil when planting fall bulbs. Narcissus are particularly sensitive; hyacinths, tulips and others will likely rot if fresh manure is placed near them or comes in contact with the bulbs.

Where the soil is light or poor a little fine bone meal mixed with it will help the bulbs, but be careful. Many make the mistake of selecting the best shaped narcissus bulbs in preference to the rough heavy ones, which as a rule produce the best blooms.

All flowers of narcissus will open quite as well in water as on the plant if cut when half open or when the flower has bent over and is just opening. Narcissus should be planted early. Get the bulbs in as soon as they can be obtained. American grown bulbs are to be had equal to imported.

Hyacinths and polyanthus narcissus should be planted four inches deep and not more than five or six inches apart for an effective show. Other narcissus and tulips should not be more than three inches deep and about five inches apart.

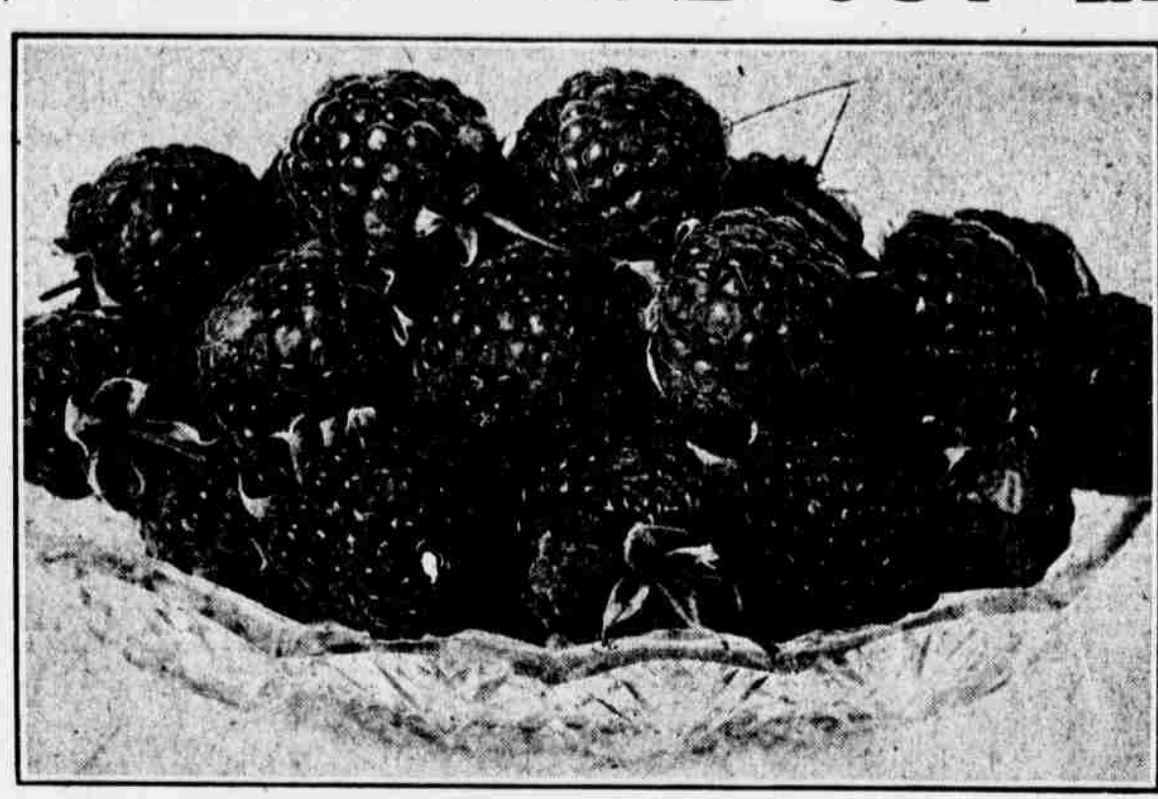
Crocuses should be planted four or five inches deep and from two to four inches apart. If crocuses are to be left permanently where they are planted they should be planted deeper, but they will not flower so early. Narcissus should be taken up and divided after the third year.

Bulbs of the same kind should be planted evenly, that is at a uniform depth, otherwise they will not flower at the same time, those near the surface flowering earliest.

A good plan is to remove the top soil from the beds where the bulbs are to be planted; spade the bottom soil; throw back a little of the top soil and set the bulbs in position. Then carefully cover the bulbs with the remaining soil, smoothing it off level with a rake. This insures all bulbs being planted at a uniform depth.

The Dutch bulb growers cover the bulb lands four inches deep with cow manure every third year in March or April. The manure is dug into the ground and potatoes are planted. Hyacinths are planted in the autumn and the following year tulips or crocuses are planted.

It is not always the largest bulbs of hyacinths that produce the best flowers. The largest bulbs of many



Empire red raspberry.

abundance of water is supplied when the plants are growing rapidly and the flowers last quite as long or longer than the singles. The late flowering and Darwin tulips, amateurs should grow only in the open ground. They flower late in May, after the early tulips have passed away, and are becoming more popular every year.

In potting tulips set the bulbs so the top will be about an inch or two above the soil and the pots will be well filled with roots.

Do not expose the young foliage to too strong light at first. I set my bulbs on the cellar floor near the hot water heater. There is a window in the foundation over the heater and the plants draw up to the light, encouraged by the slightly increased temperature. This insures stems of good length for the flowers. An inverted flowerpot placed over the plants will have the same effect.

Be careful not to put the plants in too great a heat at first, as this may destroy the flowers. The temperature should not be higher than 50 to 60 degrees the first six days and slightly higher thereafter.

Hyacinths grown in pots should be planted in the open ground the following year.

In Holland the flowers of tulips, crocuses and hyacinths grown in the open are cut as soon as they are at their best; this sends all the strength into the foliage, as upon the successful growing of the foliage and the attention then given depend the next year's flowers. In England these bulbs are grown many years in succession and the same can be done here in America if gardeners will take the trouble.

Single hyacinths give the best results for pot culture. Double hyacinths rarely give satisfaction for house cultivation.

Tulips in pots require plenty of room; three are sufficient for a six inch pot or five in an eight inch pot, leaving fully an inch space above the soil to the top of the pot to allow for copious waterings, as unless an

Weed and thin the advancing crops of spinach, leaving the best plants from three to five inches apart. Spinach sown in August should now be ready for the table.

Strong lettuce plants put in frames now will make strong plants for use the last of November. Only cover the frames at night until severe frosts set in.

Extension Bulletin 16, State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., tells how to increase the honey supply. Honey is an excellent substitute for sugar.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE.

SUN GARDEN DEPARTMENT: The response received from the article in last Sunday's Sun was so gratifying that I venture to come again--this time to ask that the "Wear a Flower for a Boy" be changed to "Send a Flower to a Boy."

The epidemic of influenza has brought so many, many soldier boys to the hospitals that even with the very great generosity of the New York Society of Florists, who have given us several hundred thousand blooms, we are unable to fill the need of the soldier boys.

We had several extra calls for nurses last week who said their quarantined patients were very depressed and that a flower would be a wonderful tonic and help. In filling these needs we were obliged to deprive others, less ill, it is true, but who were looking for our coming with flowers just the same. So I ask every one who loves a flower himself to "Send One for a Soldier Boy" to help make him well and send him rejoicing on the unselfish errand he started out on.

Sincerely yours,
L. W. CURTIN, Chairman
National Flower Distribution Com.
257 Madison Ave., New York, Sept. 28, 1918.

WILL NURSERY PRODUCTS BE HIGHER IN PRICE?

I noticed an article on your horticultural page recently calling attention to the fact that the prices of trees and vines are likely to be higher in the near future. I am writing you to say that I am certainly correct in your statement.

If we turn to history for enlightenment we will find that many nurserymen were ruined during the war of 1861-65, and that after the close of that war fruit trees sold at \$1 each and other nursery products at similar prices. The fact is that it was almost impossible to secure trees after the civil war, the demand being much larger than the supply.

The supply of seedling trees from which our valuable varieties are propagated has in past years come from France in immense quantities. Recently French people have been too busy engaged in war to devote their attention largely to growing these supplies for American nurserymen, therefore it is impossible for American nurserymen to continue producing as largely as in the past. Further than this other supplies necessary for American nurserymen have been cut short by the war, entailing serious losses to nurserymen.

Last winter was the most severe known, causing the destruction of large quantities of nursery stock. The winter set in early and suddenly making it impossible to dig and store nursery products as ordinarily done.

It is unfortunate that nurserymen cannot store their products as grain and many other food products can be stored and held for sale years later. Thus though nurserymen are assured that prices must be higher owing to the scarcity of labor and the additional cost of everything entering into the nursery business, they must urge the product on the market without delay, or if it is not done the product has lost its value.

The most notable scarcity of nursery products occurs with apple and peach trees, rose bushes and grape vines, and other of the small fruits. The severity of last winter destroyed millions of young peach trees and not only this but millions of freshly budded peach trees were wrecked by the winter.

When you consider the question of the cost of a fruit tree or of a plant, shrub or vine, you will find that it has been sold at 25 cents to 35 cents and then consider the value of a tree, a vine or a shrub when fully developed in growth upon the home grounds, one can realize that the price is exceedingly small compared with the result. Have an apple tree upon my city lot from which I have picked twelve barrels of beautiful apples in one season. The man who planted this tree probably purchased it for 35 cents. Think of the result as compared with the cost.

CHARLES A. GREEN.
Rochester, N. Y.

ENTHUSIASTIC PENNSYLVANIA POULTRYMEN.

By R. E. PORTER.

It is a great thing to get poultrymen together to discuss their problems and bring about the needed "class feeling." Poultry shows and field meetings are the source of tremendous inspiration and create and maintain enthusiasm. They afford favorable opportunities for the making of pleasant acquaintances and the development of the get together spirit, the basis of the necessary cooperation upon which a bigger and better poultry industry is being erected.

One of the most successful field meetings of the year was held August 8 by the Delaware County Poultry Association, one of Pennsylvania's live organizations of poultry growers. This was an all day meeting, and in spite of the intense heat some seven hundred people attended one or the other of the two sessions. Enthusiasm and interest ran as high as the thermometer.

FRUIT BASKETS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

Peaches, pears, grapes and other fruits and vegetables are sold in the New York market at so much a basket. The baskets are not made up to show the quantity they contain and baskets of the same shape vary greatly in size. What is generally called a peach basket, round containers with flaring sides, vary in size from ten to sixteen quarts.

Some purchasers think they are purchasing fourteen or sixteen quart baskets, but on arriving home are surprised that the container holds so little. Inquire the size of the basket before purchasing.

Before freezing weather all lawn vases should either be put under cover or inverted so water will not settle and freeze in them, as this is likely to crack the vases.

Basins of fountains and small pools should be drained.

Another Pleased Advertiser

Randolph, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1918.

This morning I received nine orders and five inquiries, and the majority were from my ad. in The Sun.

Many motor parties have visited us during the summer, and they are welcome, especially our customers.

GEORGE SHIBER.
Producer of fancy honey.

Lift a dozen chicory plants at a time, cut off the foliage and pack the roots, crowns upward, in boxes of damp soil. Store in a perfectly dark cellar, free from frost. They may be gathered about three weeks after sowing, and are excellent for salad through the autumn and winter months.

Rhubarb for forcing should be taken up and laid aside in a dry, cool place, fully exposed to the weather. This checks the roots and prepares them for forcing.

Gladious bulbs and dahlias must be dug and stored before they freeze.

MAKE MONEY FROM HONEY.

All you need is a box and a bee. The more bees the more honey, of course. The busy bee works all the time and never gets arrested for stealing, although it goes where it wills and takes what it wants, regardless of property rights or restrictions. In city or country, field, farm or garden, from fruit or flower, it gathers its little load of sweets and deposits them in your hive ready for the table or market.

The honey bee is admired for its industry and feared for its wrath when disturbed, and costs nothing to keep. Sugar is scarce. Beg some bees, build a hive from a box and make money from honey--Sing Sing Prison Star-Bulletin.

ANNUAL POULTRY FIELD MEETING AT VINELAND EGG LAYING CONTEST.

Following the practice of past years, a two day field meeting and poultry conference will be held at the Vineland International egg laying and breeding contest at Vineland, N. J., on October 11 and 12. Every poultry raiser in the country is invited to attend. The inspection of the contest and the educational programme provided will be especially valuable and interesting. War time problems will occupy much of the discussion. The programme:

Friday, October 11--Morning and afternoon devoted to an inspection of the contest, including the laying birds, the young stock, and a study of the records of performances, methods of handling and general administration of the contest; evening session, Maretti Hotel, 8 P. M., informal get together conference and discussion.

Saturday, October 12--8 A. M. to 10:30 A. M., inspection of the contest; 11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., executive committee meeting of the New Jersey State Poultry Association; 12:30 P. M. to 2 P. M., picnic lunch; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., address by "The National War Emergency Poultry Federation," Rev. W. Hicks, president; "Value of Poultry Advertising in War Times," Fred H. Stoneburn, specialist in poultry advertising; "Managing the Poultry Flock in War Times," Leo A. Grouten, manager of Hilltop Poultry Yards, Suffolk, Conn.

All sessions of the field meeting will be held at the Vineland contest weather permitting, otherwise in nearby auditorium.

Vineland is located in Cumberland county, New Jersey, and is easily reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, trains every hour from New York via Philadelphia and Camden. It is also reached by the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Jersey City via Winslow Junction. Vineland is within easy automobile distance from most parts of New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, and it is expected, as in the past, that many will come by auto.

Reg. Duroc-Jersey Boar Pigs.

Good individuals. Cherry King and King Reg. breeding. Price right. RAMAPO PULTRY AND FRUIT FARM, Spring Valley, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE for breeders, 6 weeks old, weight 110 lbs. Trifling ask. Pipers, 15 pair. Gloucester Farm, Charlotte, N. Y.

BREEDING LAMBS

Choice ewe lambs for sale. The breeding season opens in November. The demand for wool has caused the breeding of lambs to become profitable. Lambs thrive best in winter. Phone or call D. J. DILLON, 222 Seventh Ave., New York City. Phone 222.

Pigs and Rabbits

Suckling Pigs and Breeding Stock. Hares--Belgian, Flemish and New Zealand Red. Pedigreed and Utility. Rabbit Guide of Full Instructions, 25c.

POPULAR PRICES

Macniff Horticultural Co., Inc. 52-54 Vesey Street, New York.

Do not fail to visit our wonderful Pet Stock Farm at Madison, N. J.

POULTRY

PULLETS Pedigreed, C. W. Lehigh, Mar. Apr. hatched, \$1.50, \$2.00, W. M. HOLZAPFEL, Toms River, N. J.

Poultry? Pullets Laying Hens, Broilers, Fries, Cochons, Barred Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Broilers, Gamefowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Guinea Hens, Young Pigs, &c. Ask us for what you want and get priced on utility or "quality" stock.

BALDWIN POULTRY PLANT

Baldwin, L. I. Box 56--Brooklyn--Telephone 314. Mineola-Brooklyn train "Stop 6".

Shorten the Molt--Hurry the Pullets

Get your birds to laying early. Keep them at it all winter. Make bigger profits than ever before. Right now, today, you should use

Pratts Poultry Regulator

The Guaranteed Poultry Tonic and Conditioner

It shortens the molting period by weeks, prevents loss during this critical period, makes the hens lay them for a hard winter's work. Pratts Poultry Regulator will make your layers begin laying profitably egg production weeks earlier than they otherwise would. Keep them laying, healthy and steadily during the period of high prices, protect their health, enable them to earn big money. Make the test of our money.

Sold by dealers everywhere on Money-Back Guarantee of Satisfaction. Write for our New Poultry Book--FREE

PRATT FOOD COMPANY
Philadelphia Chicago Toronto

Christmas Flowers

Water-Flowering French Narcissus

Planted in damp moss or gravel and water, produce a profusion of pure white flowers, for rooms or window gardens.

15 Large Bulbs, with catalog, postpaid, 50c; 25 large, 80c; 50 large, \$1.75. Hyacinths, Daffodils, mixed, 50c; Tulips, mixed, 50c; Prepared Filix, 40c. No Delays. Autumn Catalog FREE. For Delivery Write to:

Vaughan's Seed Store
Barclay, cor. Church St.

WHITE, RED, BLACK, PURPLE GRAPES

Wouldn't you enjoy the sweet, juicy Grapes of your own growing each year? We supply a strong 2-1/2 lb. bunch of Niagara--white, Brighton--red, Concord--black, and a variety of other fine grapes. Send \$1 for catalog today and enjoy a lifetime treat.

St. Regis Nurseries, Inc., 1401 St. Clair St., Chicago, Ill. For \$1 for C. B. Zargo, Desk 8, Frenchtown, N. J.

Beeman Farm and Garden Tractors

Price \$285

F. O. B. Factory

Tractors and Attachments in New York for Quick Delivery.

They do anything that you can do with the horse, only the horse gets tired, the tractor doesn't. It is a plow or any other farm or garden implement.

It Cultivates Three Rows at One Time

All crops grown in narrow rows, such as onions, beets, carrots, etc., can be cultivated three rows at a time by using the three-row attachment. The tractor goes straight ahead, rowed crops and between the rows the cultivating can be done with the tractor.

Big or Little Tractors

Whether you have a big farm or a small garden, you need to know about our tractors. They will do more for you and get more done for you than any other tractor.

Help Win the War. Grow More and Better Crops.

Write to-day for full information. Ask for Catalog "B".

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CONSOLIDATED GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
202 Fulton Street, New York City, N. Y.

EMPIRE

THE BEST RED RASPBERRY

Berries large, perfectly formed, beautifully colored, deliciously flavored. Hardy in plant; in blossom; in fruit.

GROWTH AND HARDINESS. The canes attain a height of six to ten feet and are ALIVE in the spring under the most severe conditions. The first fruit, twelve years old, is as strong and vigorous today as the new plant.

FRUIT. Large to very large. Hangs well, no dropping and picks easily. Flesh juicy, mild, high flavored, rich and sweet. Texture is firm, insuring safe shipment to distant points. The berries are of a brilliant red color, which does not fade as do many varieties. The canning quality of this berry is of the best, retaining its fine aromatic flavor and color of the fresh fruit.

SEASON. The time of ripening in this locality is the latter part of June, and its season of picking from four to five weeks, thus good advantage of the market can be taken.

PRODUCTIVENESS. Is phenomenal, and in this respect figures speak louder than words. The past two years it has netted back from the commission house, \$1,000.00 per acre.

Plant this fall and gain six months. Berries on your table next July. Strong Plants, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

GLEN BROS., Inc., Glenwood Nursery, 1716 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

Our Illustrated Catalogue with description of nut trees, fruit trees, berry plants, evergreens and shrubs, sent free on request.

Shift good plants of parsley into cold frames for winter use.

Potatoes properly stored in clamps out of doors will keep better than when stored in any other manner.

Prepare beds for bulbs and get ready to set out the hardy bulbs.

Plant a few lilies in the perennial border.

PLANTING PERENNIALS.

All the perennials can be planted now in the hardy beds and borders and will be ready to make an early start next spring.

Make the beds deep and rich with manure, mixing it thoroughly with the soil.

In sowing the plants spread the roots out in their natural position and firm the soil well about them.

When the ground freezes, cover the plants with straw, corn stalks or evergreen boughs. This is especially necessary in heavy soils where the frost sometimes lifts them out of the ground. Aquilegia and hardy asters, delicate fine buds by themselves and are useful for scattering through borders. Delphiniums are indispensable; gypsophila paniculata or baby's breath, an elegant border plant, is useful for cutting. Hardy phlox is valuable for its color effects, particularly the whites and various shades of pink and red. Its continuous bloom makes it one of the best for border or for massing. Two distinct varieties are Miss Lingard, blooming from the ground to the top of the stems; the flowers are white with a lavender eye, and peach blossom, a dwarf growing variety, with shell pink flowers.

Plumbago argentea is a good edging plant of even, rounded form and dense growth, about a foot high. The leaves are small, of bright green topped with red buds and bright blue flowers.

Artistic has many uses, and the different varieties massed are effective. David grooms from five to six feet high, with rosy-violet flowers. Grandis is lower than the foregoing variety, averaging only about two feet high. There are several new hybrids, grundo, morelmi and salenda, from four to six feet, with still another type, including arendsi, averaging three feet.

The low growing spiraea America, Goldstone and Mont Blanc are excellent for low borders and make good plants for window and house decoration. Pot at once and bury the pots in the garden until roots are formed, when they may be brought inside and forced.

No hardy garden is complete without ornamental grasses and cereals, digitalis, gaillardia, hollyhocks, iris, lilies, poppies and sweet william.

There are also many other useful perennials. In making a hardy bed it is a good idea to study the catalogues and make careful selections.

The hardy grasses are excellent for filling in odd spaces, for making screens and for massing. Among those most generally used are eulalia japonica, with long, narrow, green foliage, with attractive plumes growing six to seven feet high; eulalia japonica variegata has leaves striped with green; the foliage of E. japonica zebrina is marked with broad yellow bands across the leaf. Erianthus ravennae, or hardy pampas grass, grows ten to twelve feet high, throwing up many bushy flower spikes. Pennisetum japonicum grows about four feet high, with narrow, bright green foliage, and cylindrical flower heads of bronze purple showing well above the foliage.

Keep the garden clean from end to end.

Gather tomatoes as soon as they are nearly colored and finish ripening indoors by placing them in a sunny position.

Hyacinths and narcissus give better results for house culture than tulips. Not every one succeeds in getting tulips to open well in the house, but hyacinths and narcissus are sure to do well with ordinary care.

Amaryllis make splendid window plants and can be grown on year after year.

Those interested in growing fine, distinctive fruit will be interested in this new berry for market or home garden. The introducers claim for it more distinctive assets than any other variety now grown and say that it surpasses any raspberry which they have ever tasted or grown. Originating in this State it has been well named the Empire, as it has attained the highest reputation for standard quality, bidding fair to become famous.

Last autumn this berry was described in The Sun Farm and Garden Department. It is the result of the work of L. E. Wardell, the originator of Ruby and Maribou.

The chief characteristics of the Empire are hardiness, productiveness, vigor of bush, healthiness, bearing large, handsome, firm, well flavored fruits. The plants adapt themselves to all kinds of soil and the fruit is excellent for canning.

The canes attain a height of from six to ten feet, requiring no winter protection. The plants are upright with a medium number of suckers. The canes are stocky and smooth. The original hill is now twelve years old and as strong and vigorous as a new plant.

The foliage resists fungus and insect attacks to a marked degree. The fruit is large, regular in outline, roundish conical and continues so throughout the whole picking season. It hangs well; there is no dropping and it picks easily. The flesh is juicy, mild, high flavored, rich and sweet. The texture is firm insuring safe shipment to distant points. The color is bright crimson which does not fade. In canning the berry is of the best, retaining the fine aromatic flavor and color of the fresh fruit.

The time of ripening in this locality is the middle of June, and the picking season lasts four or five weeks.

Mr. Wardell made quite wonderful profits from the sale of the fruit, and the introducers claim that it has netted \$1,000 an acre from fruit sold through commission houses.

Strong, field grown bushes are offered at \$2 per dozen, \$15 per hundred.

From a War Gardener.

J. Frost, tarry just a while--
For a little keep away!
Mercy, for the corns sweet,
Marigolds so bravely gay,
Respite for my cabbage,
Beans and peppers still, I pray!

See, the clematis yet frames
Fragrantly the great house door!
There's a white rose coming out--
"Stay your coming, I implore!"
Let my squash vines, full of buds,
Grow unscathed, a few days more!

If you must have work to do,
Suffice it, dear J. Frost, the trees--
Make the forests glow and flame
With their autumn tapers! Let
But my garden still rejoice--
Hasten a heart, dear J. Frost, please!
--Maile V. Caruthers in The Times.

Growing Bulbs in Fibre.

Roman hyacinths, Dutch hyacinths, freesias, narcissi, tulips, lily of the valley, spiraea, iris, lilies and other bulbs can be grown with surprisingly good results in china bowls without drainage. It is an excellent method for growing bulbs for those who have not the convenience of a conservatory, greenhouse or frames, or who have difficulty in obtaining suitable soil; and when the good results obtained are understood the system is sure to become popular. This method, I believe, was originated previous to 1908 by Richard Sydenham, a dealer of Birmingham, England, and has been recommended by bulb dealers everywhere ever since.

The fibre can be obtained from any seedman. It is odorless and clean to handle, and the dishes of bulbs can be placed anywhere about the house without danger of dirty water running from the pots. The fibre is made from old hemp rope, ground up oyster shells and charcoal to keep it sweet, and possibly other materials.

Rather shallow china or glass bowls are best. Put in from one to three inches of fibre which has first been properly moistened. Thoroughly wet the fibre and then permit all surplus water to drain off. Place the bulbs on the fibre and then fill up the bowls to within an inch of the top. Do not press the fibre so tightly that the roots may not spread freely through it.

Set the bowls away in a dark, cool, airy place. A dark, close closet will answer. They will require no attention for two or three weeks. After that keep the fibre moist but not wet. This is a simple matter, but once the fibre becomes dry the bulbs may be ruined. The fibre dries out on top first, indicating when water is needed. If too much water is applied turn up the bowl and drain off the surplus.

When the bulbs have grown about an inch out of the fibre they should be given more light and as much air as possible. A window facing south will put color in the foliage and hasten growth.

Roman hyacinths, freesias, paper white narcissi are good for growing in fibre. The Dutch polyanthus narcissi are dwarfed and have better flowers than the Dutch lily. The paper white trumpet narcissi give excellent results, especially Emperor and the star shaped Mrs. Langtry.

Hyacinths do well in fibre, but all of the same variety should be used in one bowl, or varieties that flower at the same time. Miniature hyacinths and second size bedding hyacinths are inexpensive and will be found satisfactory.

Crocuses, scillas and snowdrops can be had for a small sum and really give wonderful results.

Lilies and all the spiraea may be grown in this manner, and no doubt many other plants can be grown to perfection in this same simple manner. Here is an opportunity to follow the success of others and also to try experiments in a limited way to see to what extent the list of plants that may be grown in fibre may be increased.

EDWARD C. VICK.

Cutting away all the lower leaves of the plants in September will help Brussels sprouts to develop.

30 CLARA BUTT \$1

Finest Pink Darwin Tulips

This is one of the very best and most beautiful of all the Darwin Tulips.

Sent Postpaid.

The Bulbs we offer are of extra quality, the product of Holland's master grower of this variety, and of extraordinary blooming power.

Awarded numerous gold and silver medals, cups and grand prizes at the most important American flower shows.

JOHN SCHEEPERS, Inc.
Flower Bulb Specialists
2 Stone Street - New York City

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